385 also manufactured in Konstantynivka (200 000 t), in the Dnipro Combine (140 000 t) and in Kerch (80 000 t), also in Znesinnia near Lviv (capacity of 80 000 t). The total figure for 1932 was 70 000 t = 47 % of total Russian production.

Potash salts were manufactured into artificial manures in Kalush and Holyn while Slovjanske supplied among other products soda for the entire USSR (in 1932 = 375 000 t). By-products from coke and benzol were manufactured in the Donets Basin, the Dnipro Combine (in 1932 = 264 000 pitch, 250 000 ammonia, 132 000 tar) and in Kryvyj Rih, and more recently also synthetic ammonia and aniline dyes. Plants for the dry distillation of wood were erected in Kyiv and Carpatho-Ukraine (Byehkiv, Perechyn, Svaljava).

9. Agricultural Industry

257 The sugar industry is one of the oldest and best developed in the country and comes third after iron and coal in respect of the value of its products. The first sugar factory was built as early as 1825; in 1859/60 there were 250 factories, and before World War I, 197 (compared with 39 in Russia) with an annual production of 1.2 million t (compared with 290 000 t in Russia). Ukraine comes after Germany (1.9 million t) as the second sugar beet producing country in the world.

After a decline caused by the First World War, the pre-war figure was reached only at the beginning of the first Five Year Plan. In 1933/34 170 sugar factories were operating, and they produced 0.8 million t = 8.5 % of world sugar production (USA 1.6, Germany 1.4, France 0.9 million t). Most of the plants are in the Kyiv district and Podolia; 3 are in Galicia. The contribution of Ukraine to the entire production of USSR sank slowly but steadily as the sugar industry was subsidised by the state in the Black Earth district of Central Russia, Siberia and Central Asia. Progress was made in the Kuban area only, where there was not a single sugar factory up to 1914. In 1933/34 20 000 t of sugar were produced there.

256 The many small mills in Ukraine were replaced by big plants after World War I. In 1927/28 there were only 610 mills. Their

3: Mirchuk S-4 (no date) 1949 RDl Ukraine RDl

development has not been satisfactory. In Western Ukraine small mills continued to operate with an output in 1932 of about 4 million t flour (and 170 000 t barley groats). 256

The oil industry manufactured native products and is best developed in the Kuban area. In 1934, 90 000 t oil were produced, and in Dnipro-Ukraine 58 000 t = about 40 % of the total production for USSR. Large oil plants have been constructed since then in Slovjanske, Dnipropetrovske and Krasnodar. 258

More than ¾ of the canned food required for the whole of Russia was produced in Ukraine. There are plans for a large-scale development of this industry. 255

Breweries and distilleries are not yet developed; out of a total number of 225 distilleries, 151 are in Galicia, but they supplied about 40 % of the Soviet production before the first Five-Year Plan. 274

There were about 80 tobacco factories before World War I, with an output of 9 000 t; in 1927/28 there were only 26 factories which produced more than 20 milliard cigarettes, i. e. 360 000 t = 36 — 54 % of the production for USSR. 277

10. Other Branches of Industry

Slate production in Ukraine increased from 2 000 t in 1913 to 14 500 t in 1931; the raw material was manufactured in two plants in Zavalla and Mariupil. 339

A highly developed cement industry in Novorossijske (10 plants) used to produce 633 000 t annually. In 1934, 5 of the plants there produced 1 million t, and with Dnipro-Ukraine 1.5 million t = 45 % of the total production of USSR. Ukraine must come eight in world production. In Dnipro-Ukraine and North Caucasia in the same year, 940 000 t of fire-proof earthenware and dinas bricks were produced, 924 000 t lime, 220 000 t chalk, 207 000 t alabaster and 37 000 t gypsum.

Excellent kaolin is found in Dnipro-Ukraine. In 1913 34 400 t and in 1931, 78 500 t were produced. In 1928 the 11 porcelaine factories in the country had an output of 18 700 t (¹/₃ of total 323

339 To finish with heavy industries, let us still mention the production of building materials—600,000 tons of cement (in the region of the Sea of Azov) and 1 milliard of bricks are annually manufactured in the Ukraine.

258 As for light industry, it is that of food production which occupies the first place.

257 The sugar industry of the whole of Russia is to be found almost entirely in the Ukraine. 12,000,000 quintals of crystallized sugar and 4,000,000 quintals of refined sugar can be produced here annually.

256 The milling industry also occupies an important place. Very important mills, many of which are supplied with highly perfected means of sifting and straining, specialized in the manufacture of fine flours for export before the last war. This industry is concentrated in the ports or in the towns near these or near river ports and in the surroundings of important railway junctions of the southern region. This industry represents 35 per cent of the whole milling industry of the Union and produces, despite the fact that it is not working at full pressure, 2,500,000 tons of wheat flour per annum.

249 The oil mills of the Ukraine produce 40,000 tons of sunflower oil, 3000 tons of linseed oil, and 3000 tons of mustard oil.

274 70 per cent of the alcohol distilleries of the Soviet Union are also in the Ukraine, manufacturing all types of alcohol: from corn, for drinks such as vodka and other liqueurs, and from potatoes, for the dye industry, for pharmaceutical products, and for perfumery.

277 The very important tobacco industry is distributed throughout the great centres of the territory.

255 As for the production of tinned foods, 78 per cent of the production of the Union originates from the Ukraine. Important quantities of vegetables (especially of tomatoes) and of fruit are tinned and exported from the territory.